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JONESBORO, TENNESSEE, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1894.

\$1 A YEAR IN ADVANCE

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BARBER'S SHOP
In the Jonesboro Inn is run by
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Mr. Russell is an artistic Barber, and his shop is a perfect model of
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A Full Line of CASKETS and CASES.
LADIES' ROBES and WRAPPERS.
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THE OLD RELIABLE LUMBER DEALER
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Persons intending to build or make repairs will do well to call and see him, at the old stand, February, Tenn. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Correspondence solicited.
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From House Contracts to Fine Joiner Work

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IF YOU HAVE ACH-
or you are all worn out, really good for nothing, it is general debility. Try
BROWN'S TONIC BOTTLES.
It will cure you, cleanse your liver and give
a good appetite.

EVANS IS THE MAN.

But One Ballot Necessary to Name Him.

The Machine Smashed and the Ring Downed.

The Republican Convention, which met in Nashville last week, got down to work on Wednesday morning, and made short work in selecting a candidate for Governor.

Adam Bowman was made temporary chairman, and Hon. S. W. Hawkins, of Carroll County, permanent chairman. On taking the chair Chairman Hawkins said:

That after the great length of this convention's sessions he would not impose on them the regular speech of a chairman. They were here to nominate a candidate for Governor, and he hoped that the interest of the Republican party would be paramount in every mind to personal interest or the ambitions of any man. Let no man go away with bitterness in his heart. Remember the words and devotion of Washington [cheers], Lincoln [cheers], Garfield [cheers], Blaine [loud cheers]. Let them remember the great Republicans of Tennessee who have gone before—W. G. Brownlow [applause], Horace Maynard [applause], L. C. Houk [applause]—and go forward to fulfill the mission of the Republican party.

The report of the Committee on Platform and Resolutions was called for and was read by the Secretary, John E. McCall, of Henderson County. It was as follows:

THE PLATFORM.
The Republicans of Tennessee, in convention assembled, view with indignation and alarm the deplorable condition of the State and nation into which they have been precipitated by eighteen months of Democratic supremacy and misrule, and for a way of escape we point with becoming pride to the Republican party, the only party which has shown the courage to attend the Republican administration for thirty years prior to 1892, and we invite the voters of the country to unite with us in hurling from power the Democratic party in place of the despotic and corrupt administration of the Government in the hands of the great Republican party.

We declare for a system of protective duties, adjusted so that every American resource can be developed by American labor, receiving American wages, and we insist upon a tariff that will accomplish this end, and hereby reaffirm our devotion to the doctrine of the Republican party and its policies as set forth in the national platform of 1892.

The American people, from tradition and instinct, favor bimetallism, and the Republican party demands the use of both gold and silver as standard money, with such restrictions and under such provisions, as will secure the maintenance of the parity of the two metals, so that the gold and silver dollar, whether gold or silver, shall be at all times equal, and we are in favor of a circulating medium of volume sufficient to meet the demands of business and commerce.

We are opposed to returning to wildcat money, and we are in favor of the Democratic party, and as the same existed in Tennessee before the war.

Resolved, that the honest and industrious immigrant who comes to our shores with the intention of becoming an American citizen and obeying our laws is welcome, and that others should be permitted to come. We favor such Federal legislation as will exclude from our shores the anarchists, pauper and criminal classes from any country whatever.

Resolved, that we recognize the just rights of labor and capital and believe their interests are identical. We deprecate any agitation that has a tendency to array one against the other, and favor such legislation as will make it possible to adjust all differences between the two on a fair and equitable basis for each.

Believing in manhood sovereignty, that every citizen of the State who is twenty years of age and has resided in Tennessee for twelve months, is justly entitled to cast one vote and have that vote fairly counted, we earnestly condemn the partisan election laws recently enacted in Tennessee by a Democratic Legislature for the express purpose of disfranchising a large portion of the citizens of the State.

To be more specific, while we believe that each citizen should contribute in the way of taxes his just proportion of the State's revenue, yet we solemnly declare that we are opposed to placing a price of \$2 upon the vote of each citizen, which, if not paid, operates to disfranchise and enslave him, and we therefore demand the repeal of the poll tax law, and declare that every citizen should carry his sovereignty under his hat and not in his pocket-book.

Reposing confidence in our State Constitution and claiming the rights granted to every citizen thereunder, we denounce the Dorchester election law as a plain violation thereof, in that it declares in favor of an educational qualification for voting and is unconstitutional, and we demand its repeal and modification, to the end that the uneducated as well as the educated of our citizens may have a voice in making the laws that control them and in selecting the officials of the country.

We arrange the registration law now on our statute books, and we demand that it be amended so that the registrars be compelled to open books for registration wherever it applies, and to make the purchase or sale of a registration certificate a felony.

We demand the secret right of the citizen to cast one vote and to have that vote fairly counted can not be measured by the rule of lineal measure, we condemn the uniform ballot law and demand its repeal.

We arrange the Democratic party in Tennessee for extravagance in the administration of State affairs, and we condemn their action in borrowing \$600,000 and issuing the bonds of the State, in face of the fact that the Comptroller of the State in his reports declares that he has and will have \$500,000 of surplus in the State treasury.

ury on January 1, 1895, derived from taxation, thus saddling upon the taxpayers unnecessary burdens and hardships.

We oppose the present system of assessing property for taxation and demand the abolishment of the office of Tax Assessor, as now provided.

We favor the enactment of a statute that will enable municipalities in Tennessee, either by petition or vote, to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors, or to prevent the sale of the same within their corporate limits, and still maintain their corporate powers.

Thomas Ridge, of Knox County, offered the following amendment to the platform:

"We heartily condemn the A. P. A. and all other political and secret organizations having for their aim and objects religious proscription."

Tabled by a vote that lacked but one of being unanimous.

After discussing the platform, the convention proceeded to the nomination of a candidate for Governor, and John E. McCall, of Henderson, presented the name of H. Clay Evans, of Chattanooga, and W. T. Ownby, of Davidson County. But one ballot was taken, which resulted as follows: Evans, 314; Baker, 220.

MR. EVANS INTRODUCED.
The committee soon returned with Mr. Evans, who was down in the Governor's office, and the nominee was received with loud applause. He was appropriately introduced by the Chairman.

Mr. Evans addressed the convention. He said: "Gentlemen of the convention, I thank you much for the distinguished honor you have conferred upon me by making me your standard bearer in the coming campaign. My heartfelt thanks, thanks that cannot be expressed in words, go out to each one of you for this expression of your confidence."

"FOR THE FIRST TIME" since 1861, in November, 1892, the people of this nation entrusted both the legislative and the executive branches of the Government to the Democracy. These two great departments instead of working in union and for the general good of the people are warring upon each other. Instead of being friends they are enemies and destroying the best interests of the people.

"Every promise made in the campaign of 1892 has been broken. The Democrats in the State Convention have again appealed to the people on the money question. They denounced the Republicans for the demoralization of silver in 1873. I wonder if they know that in 1886 Mr. Manning, Cleveland's Secretary of the Treasury, said that the act of 1873

DID NOT DEMONETIZE SILVER in any way. Yet, in order to catch votes in Tennessee, they denounce the Republican party for the demoralization of silver. The Republican party has always been the friend of silver. From the beginning of the nation until 1877 only \$8,045,078 standard silver dollars were coined. Under Republican legislation since that time over \$400,000,000 have been coined.

"The Republican party stands today where it has stood in the past. It stands for the old flag, the stars and stripes. It stands for protection to American industries and for protection to American workmen of all classes. It stands for gold and silver money, and paper money equal to either. The Republican party has no HISTORY IT WANTS FORGOTTEN."

"In 1892 a Democratic tidal wave swept over the country, and many true and tried Republican States were swept from their moorings. We in Tennessee were defeated, but we have kept our powder dry, and will go into this campaign with renewed energy and increased confidence. So sure as there was a Democratic tidal wave in 1892, just as sure will there be a Republican tidal wave in 1896."

"No State can boast of a more loyal and patriotic band of Republicans than can Tennessee. I trust that Tennessee shall share in the coming victories. To do it there must be no division in the ranks."

NO SKULKING IN THE TENTS.
Every man in every position that may be assigned him must be ready to do his whole duty. I hope that the action of this convention will inspire renewed confidence. Let us engage in the battle of ballots in November, so that when the result is achieved the Republicans may say, 'We have fought the battle and have gained the victory and Tennessee is redeemed from the blight of Democracy.'"

"In accepting this nomination, I will promise, as I always have done in my private contests, to engage in an energetic and active campaign."

MR. EVANS WENT ON to counsel organization and hard work. He said that if Tennessee, with her resources, had Republican laws and principles she would prosper. He claimed that the country had prospered during thirty two years of Republican rule and that the thirty second year was the most prosperous in the history of the nation.

Mr. Evans made a Republican presentation of the tariff, and criticized the Democratic administration of finances. He said he proposed in the campaign to take up the question of State government. The Republicans, he declared, wanted to bring industries to Tennessee. He spoke in defense of the McKinley bill, for which he said he voted because it was protective and Republican.

Mr. Evans received frequent applause.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder,
Most Perfect Made.

For the Herald and Tribune.
ST. LOUIS, MO., August 10, 1894.

DEAR HERALD AND TRIBUNE—I have had the pleasure of visiting your most beautiful country, and enjoyed the trip very much and on my arrival home composed these few lines and would be pleased to see them appear in your next issue.

Respectfully yours,
MRS. MATT PARKER.
A TRIP TO TENNESSEE.

I am happy from excitement, getting ready for to see
The birthplace of my husband, in the State of Tennessee.

He has told me much of interest that I can not here relate
For his life has been a secret, which has shown to be his fate.

Time has taught us many lessons that we shall not soon forget,
For our sorrow, cares and exile from his home we have been kept.

For a freak of childish fancy that he thought he must endure,
Severed him from home and country for the length of thirty years.

At the end of all this worry, news came that he was free
To visit home and country that he longed so for to see:

Then we packed our little gripsack and started for to see
The loved ones that were to meet us at Limestone, Tennessee.

We traveled through many States, which we enjoyed so much,
At last we crossed the wished for line, our hearts did whisper hush

Behold! the picture was a vision that is seldom ever seen—
With beating heart, extending eyes I gasped: "It seems a dream."

My husband softly answered a dream that's realized
After so many years of waiting for this picture to arise—

Before us in its glory, to show you I am proud
For the praises of my country can never be too loud.

Arriving there is due time our loved ones for to see
We traveled over the country of dear old Tennessee.

We walked on through the fields, where our hands have ever been,
And gazed o'er wood and country, mountain stream and glen.

We bowed our heads together and offered up prayer
To God our dear Redeemer that in life we should be spared,
To once more see the country, where so much much blood was shed,
And so many homes were severed and so many friends were dead.

A glad surprise awaited us for so many friends yet lives,
And were anxiously awaiting our coming, a welcome for to give;
Our union was a happy one, our hearts were full of joy;
Once more I seen the faces as I did when but a boy.

A noble State is Tennessee, of which I am so proud,
For the battles were so nobly fought, it's praises are so loud,
I can never forget the country for so much it's done for me
It nobly won its battles and waylaid it's enemy.

We shall never tire viewing all the historic scenes
That God gave to that country toward which our hearts still lean.
For it were my birthplace and there my parents rest,
Beneath the sod on Cherokee, some day I'll be their guest.

Oh! what a crowning glory to meet them once again
Upon that dead celestial throne, where so many friends shall sing
My welcome to it's glorious band, where brother, sister dear
Are waiting for my coming to cross the river clear.

Farewell, for awhile to Tennessee, as we were to leave,
For the place where duty calls me, it lies on yonder shore;
Where so many years I waited for good news to come to me,
From home, friends and country, in dear old Tennessee.

—Mr. and Mrs. Matt Parker.
A Lesson of the Strike.

The estimated losses of the recent strike bear a close relation to an aspect of the labor problem which does not receive the attention that it deserves, to-wit, the question of personal frugality and self denial. It is a well known fact that the workmen of the United States receive better wages than those of any other country, and yet many of them live in a hand to mouth fashion by reason of their extravagant and improvident habits. The more they receive, the more they spend, careless of the rainy day for which timely provision should be made, and not always regardless of their own physical and moral welfare. There are thousands of men in every industry who are earning enough to live in comfort and put by a handsome sum of money each year, but who really never have a dollar ahead. They do not study economy, as they would if their wages were lower and the chances of employment fewer. Their remarkable prosperity has seemingly blunted their perception of those simple rules of saving and accumulating which constitute the principal secret of material success. It is impossible for any man, no matter what he is paid for his services, to improve his condition if he allows his expenses to equal his income. The best way to propitiate fortune is to make the best use of opportunities; and that is where a large proportion, perhaps a majority, of American wage earners are sadly deficient.

It is not to be contended that workmen should scruple and stint to such an extent as to deprive themselves and their families of anything needful, or to shut themselves out of their lives. They can live well and have certain luxuries from time to time without absorbing all that they make.

It is neither necessary nor desirable that they should be niggardly in any respect; but their own interest certainly lies in that sort of reasonable frugality which leaves something over when all expenses are paid. There are chances of economy which pertain only to such uses of money as are more hurtful than beneficial. For instance, it is estimated that the laboring people spend \$750,000,000 a year for beer and whisky—a sum large enough, as a recent writer points out, to buy all the railroads of the country in fifteen years. This is but one of several forms of wastefulness that could be stopped to the great advantage of those who are constantly complaining about their misfortunes. No strike is required to settle things of this kind. Every man is master of the situation so far as his own habits are concerned, and does not need to join a labor organization in order to reach definite and practical results. He can cut spending money carelessly and unprofitably; and in so far as he does that, he put himself in the way of becoming a capitalist.

This applies not only to workmen, strictly speaking, but to all classes of citizen whose incomes are of a moderate order. The greatest drawback to individual success in this country, the most prolific source of disappointment and discouragement, is the prevailing spirit of extravagance. We spend more money in proportion to what we make than any other people on the face of the earth. If we were as good at keeping as we are at getting, there would be a much better distribution of the riches of the country. A considerable measure of the inequality that the labor agitators talk about in this relation is attributable to the general lack of economy which enables the few who pursue a different course to obtain a larger share of the profits than others. There are wrongs in our system of industrial and commercial methods and tendencies, undoubtedly; and it is lamentably true that the wrong men frequently prosper while the right ones fail. But the fact remains, nevertheless, when the matter is viewed in a comprehensive light, that the fault is oftener in ourselves than elsewhere that we do not thrive as well as we think we should. We are not willing to practice self denial for the sake of future reward; we insist upon eating our cake as fast as it is cooked, and then complaining because we do not have it too. The effects of the strike serve to emphasize this feature of the labor problem, and to admonish us that not what we earn, but what we save, is the main thing.—St. Louis Globe Democrat.

In order to introduce Chamberlain's Cough Remedy here we sold several dozen bottles on strict guarantee and have found every bottle did good service. We have used it ourselves and think it superior to any other. W. I. Mowrey, Jarvisville, W. Va. For sale by F. E. Britton, druggist.

An Ideal Woman's Magazine.
The literary passions of a literary man are always interesting and they are peculiarly so when an author of such renown as William Dean Howells tells of them. The tenth installment of Mr. Howells' literary biography under the title of "My Literary Passions" appears in the September Ladies' Home Journal. Next in interest to Mr. Howells' contribution comes a page devoted to "The Daughter in the Home," by Mrs. Burton Kingsland, Mrs. Hamilton Mott and the editor of the Journal. A particularly helpful article in response to the question, "What are Building Societies?" is contributed by Addison B. Burk, so widely known as an authority upon the subject. Mrs. Van Koert Schuyler writes most earnestly on the subject of women "Living Beyond Their Strength." The fourth paper of Mrs. Burton Kingsland's series, "A Daughter at Sixteen," is given. A clever short story by "Octave Thonet," entitled "Miss Maria's Fifth," is charmingly illustrated by Alice Barber Stephens and Frank R. Stockton brings to a conclusion "Pomona's" most recent travels. Harriet Ogden Morison gives a page of exquisite designs for "Artistic Piano Covers," and J. Harry Adams contributes some handsome designs for "The Mantel and the Fireplace." Mrs. Mallon's pages, with original designs for "The Bonnets of the Autumn" and "This Autumn's Velvet Coats," will delight all women, and mothers everywhere will be pleased with Miss Hooper's valuable suggestions on "A Schoolgirl's Outfit."

Other articles in this issue are Miss Scoville's "Physical Culture of Children," and Helen Jay's "The Farmer's Wife and Her Boys." Altogether this September issue, with its artistic cover by W. T. Smalley, is an ideal magazine which every woman will do well to have. Published by The Curtis Publishing Company, of Philadelphia, for ten cents per number and one dollar per year.

When moving into our present home I found a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm left by a former tenant. On the label I found the statement that it was good for cuts and burns. I can testify to the truth of this. Nothing in all my experience has found its equal for treating blisters or burns. F. E. Barrett, manager Le Sueur Sentinel, Le Sueur, Minn. Pain Balm is also a sure cure for rheumatism. For sale by F. E. Britton, druggist.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder,
Forty Years the Standard.

BOB TAYLOR'S FIRST RACE.

Truth About His Celebrated Bout With Pettibone.

Defeat of His Brother Alf for the Republican Nomination for Congress Led Him to Make the Race.

JONESBORO, TENN., Aug. 18.—The letter of your correspondent, perhaps from Dayton, in last Sunday's Times, purporting to give an accurate account of ex-Gov. Taylor's race for Congress against Pettibone in 1878, is such a caricature on both Mr. Taylor and the people of East Tennessee, such a broad burlesque on the truth of history, an article so entirely devoid of everything akin to truth, that your correspondent feels called upon to give what he knows to be a truthful account of that historic campaign; because, as these newspaper articles pass into history and become a part of the history of our State and its public men, it is very important that that thing should be corrected. Your correspondent certainly feels competent for the task he has undertaken from the fact that he was then, as now, living here in Jonesboro where both the Republican and Democratic conventions of that year were held; was himself one of the Alf Taylor Republicans that urged Bob to make the race, and was present at Bristol when Bob and Pettibone opened the canvass; was well posted as to the progress of the fight from start to finish. It is entirely unnecessary to add to the length of this article by saying that the people of this section do not all live in log cabins, laid with puncheon floors; that our women folks do not all go barefooted; that neither are the Democrats nor the Republicans so poor nor miserly that their candidates for Congress have to walk and beg their way. Neither are the members of either party so devoid of principle that they can be severed from their party fealty by a fellow going about the country saving on an old fiddle.

We will proceed at once with our story. In 1876 Pettibone seemed to have a cinch on the Republican nomination for Congress, but was somehow knocked out on the home stretch and Judge Randolph was nominated, and was elected over Hon. Wm. McFarland. Pettibone was made State Elector on the Hayes and Wheeler ticket, and although well posted and a man with plenty of gab, he failed to meet the expectations of his friends; he was too easily riled, and allowed Ebb James to wear him to a frazzle.

Alf Taylor was made district elector, and he made a very thorough canvass of the entire district with Maj. Ingersoll, coming out of it entirely solid with the "boys" who were determined to send him to Congress next term. So 1878 opened out with three aspirants for the Republican nomination: Randolph, who claimed that he had redeemed the district from Democratic rule by defeating McFarland in 1876; Pettibone, who had been an aspirant for the place for years and years, and who stood in with the "machine," and Alf Taylor, who seemed to be a favorite with all, especially the young men. But as Randolph had failed to even attend Hayes' inauguration so as to get any place for the men who had elected him, he was the hindermost horse in the convention. Mr. Taylor made the mistake of fighting both Randolph and Pettibone so that by combining their strength they beat him. Then again location had much to do with Mr. Taylor's defeat. He was then a Carter County man, and as H. C. Smith, of Carter, had been elected Chancellor in 1867, 1870 and again in 1878, just a week or so before the Republican convention was held, this gave Carter County the Chancellor for some nineteen years. Johnson County had also been well provided for by Judge Butler being Judge and Congressman for some ten years. John H. Fain, of Sullivan County, had just been elected Attorney General, which put Sullivan in the swim for eight years, while Hon. N. Hacker, of Washington, had been elected Attorney General in 1870 and Circuit Judge in 1868, thus giving that county two good fat places lasting sixteen years. Thus with all the counties forming the extreme upper end of the district so well provided for, it was but natural that the counties in the lower end should feel like combining against loyal Carter when she, through Alf Taylor, passed her plate for more. But the nomination of Pettibone and the defeat of Alf Taylor did not suit the "plain people." They felt that a great outrage had been committed in swindling them out of their favorite, and they determined to have revenge, and have it they did.

The Republican convention met August 15, 1878, here in Jonesboro and the Democratic convention met here just one week later. Bob Taylor had been living here for more than a year, perhaps, and was a great favorite with all the Alf Taylor Republicans because he was Alf's brother and took such an interest in Alf's canvass for the nomination. So when Alf was defeated Bob was as blue and as mad as any of the Republicans. Just after the convention, Bob was sitting on a stone "upping block," on Main Street, and a few of Alf's friends gathered around

him for a few words of comfort. And Bob said in a very determined voice: "I'll run against Pettibone; I can beat him." Alf's friends there present pledged him their support. This was no doubt Bob Taylor's first announcement as a candidate for Congress, and from this feeble beginning his boom began to spread, and his Democratic friends here also began to "spread themselves" in his behalf. It was a case of "a tide in the affairs of men, which taken at the flood leads on to fortune." A happy combination of circumstances growing out of a Republican factional fight, and a determination of one faction to down the other. So when the Democrats met a week later to hold their convention, they found the Alf Taylor Republicans sitting, like Tam O'Shanter's sulky, sullen dames, "gathering their brows, like gathering storms, nursing their wrath to keep it warm," and still willing to pledge their votes to Bob Taylor, if the convention would nominate him.

The convention met and Bob Taylor's name, along with many others, was placed before it; but his vote was rather small at first, but it grew by slow degrees. It was no easy matter to induce that body to pass by such tried veterans as McFarland, as Vance, as Ingersoll and Kirkpatrick, and nominate so young and untried a man as Bob Taylor at that day. Bob Taylor's friends stuck to him and Judge Kirkpatrick not only refused to allow his own name to be considered by the convention, but urged the committee to nominate Bob Taylor, pointing out all his strong qualities as a candidate. The balloting still went on fell and about midnight the choice on Bob Taylor. But the nomination was not given him as a "huge joke." The convention meant business and went home feeling that they had named the right man. Bob soon went back to Carter County, his home, and there under the training of his father, Hon. N. G. Taylor, he prepared for the coming conflict. Alf would make a red hot Republican speech—the strongest he could make—and Bob would answer him from a Democratic standpoint, so that when the time for meeting Pettibone arrived he was all ready for the fray. It was during the fair at Bristol in September, and they spoke in the Opera house. Pettibone led off with a very good speech. When Bob came on the stand he was greeted with a perfect storm of applause, and he too made an excellent speech, interspersing it with some of his unlimited stories which made the crowd roar and made Pettibone mad as a hornet; but the madder he got the more the people laughed, until he bounced around like a "jumping jack." Pettibone made no votes, in fact the vote he receives is always in inverse ratio to the number of speeches he makes. Bob Taylor wore good clothes during this canvass and his manners were those of a born gentleman. He never appeared on the stand during that or any other canvass with an old fiddle; neither did he ride an old mule; nor did he walk over the district. He traveled in a buggy behind two horses driven by Capt. Dan Ellis, of Carter County, and as to money he had all he needed to pay his bills, without calling on the Republicans for help.

East Tennesseans, as a class, have ever been noted for their bravery and independence and loyalty to principle and to country. Her sons have responded to their country's call in every crisis in her history, and she has great reason to be proud of their heroic deeds on the decisive fields of Point Pleasant, King's Mountain and New Orleans. Then as to her orators, time and space will not permit more than the mention of such names as Taylor, Haynes, Nelson, Johnson, Maynard, Brownlow, Netherlands, etc.

But while we are proud of our section with its grand mountains, proud of our fame and our history, proud of our heroes, our statesmen and our orators, we are even prouder still of the fact that no one has ever yet dared to call the people of East Tennessee either fools or cowards.—Chattanooga Times.

Kenneth Bazemore had the good fortune to receive a small bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy when three members of his family were sick with dysentery. This one small bottle cured them all and he had some left which he gave to Geo. W. Baker, a prominent merchant of the place, Lewiston, N. C., and it cured him of the same complaint. When troubled with dysentery, diarrhoea, colic or cholera morbus, give this remedy a trial and you will be more than pleased with the result. The praise that nature affords its introduction and use has made it very popular. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by F. E. Britton, druggist.

Senator Brice's remark that "there appears to be eighty five Senators in favor of free sugar, but not one of them will vote for it," is a sarcastic extravagance with a very strong basis of fact.

My boy was taken with a disease resembling bloody flux. The first thing I thought of was Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. Two doses of it settled the matter and cured him sound and well. I heartily recommend this remedy to all persons suffering from a like complaint. I will answer any inquiries regarding it when stamp is enclosed. I refer to any county official as to my reliability. Wm. Rosch, J. P., Primory, Campbell Co., Tenn. For sale by F. E. Britton, druggist.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder,
A Pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder.